United Nations S/2002/1316

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 December 2002
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 2 December 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 1 December 2002 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the fact that the aggression being committed by United States and British aircraft against Iraq continued in the period from 18 October to 17 November 2002 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

02-72121 (E) 061202 101202

Annex to the letter dated 2 December 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that the United States of America and the United Kingdom are continuing their aerial aggression against the Republic of Iraq and that this aggression targets Iraqi towns and villages as well as civilian and military installations. United States and British warplanes based in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Turkey thus violated Iraq's airspace and carried out 839 armed sorties in the period from 18 October to 17 November 2002, 711 of them from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and 128 from Turkey.

In the course of these acts of aggression, on 22 October 2002 United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Ninawa governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 23 October 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Wasit governorates, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 30 October 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in the northern governorates, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 6 November 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit and Dhi Qar governorates, killing three citizens and wounding another and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 7 November 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit governorate, wounding three citizens and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 11 November 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 15 November 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Najaf governorate, killing seven citizens and wounding four others and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 17 November 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Ninawa governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

In addition to these military acts of aggression, United States and British warplanes dropped thousands of leaflets in Iraqi territory during the month calling upon Iraqi forces not to engage attacking United States and British aircraft.

The enforcement by the United States and the United Kingdom of no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq, with the concomitant use of military force, is a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the established norms of international law and the Security Council resolutions affirming respect for Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence, and it constitutes armed aggression against Iraq that has been ongoing since 1991. The international community has condemned the maintenance of the no-flight zones as an unlawful act, as a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the established norms of international law and as a bellicose use of armed force against Iraq's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. The Secretary-General and his predecessor, Mr.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali, have stated on more than one occasion that the United States and the United Kingdom imposed this measure unilaterally and that there is nothing in the resolutions of the Security Council that would authorize it.

The forcible imposition of the no-flight zones by the United Kingdom and the United States has been opposed and condemned by a majority of the States Members of the United Nations, including most of the permanent members of the Security Council. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the League of Arab States have also denounced this illegal use of force against Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The attacks being launched by United States and British aircraft on Iraqi towns and villages and on structures that are basic to life in the country, including health-care and educational establishments and houses of worship, constitute flagrant aggression, blatant and continuing State terrorism and gross interference in the internal affairs of Iraq.

Although the international community has condemned this daily aggression and State terrorism against an independent State, which has taken the lives of thousands of Iraqi citizens and caused enormous material losses, the United States and the United Kingdom continue to proclaim their contempt for the Charter of the United Nations and the declared wish of the international community for a halt to this aggression. The Security Council has taken no action with regard to this terrorist aggression, and this raises serious questions about the credibility of the United Nations and the Security Council and about their capacity to apply the provisions of the Charter to all without distinction and without the use of double standards or to halt the acts of aggression that are being committed by two of the permanent members of the Council and constitute a serious breach of regional and international peace and security. This bellicose, terrorist conduct on the part of the United States and the United Kingdom once again confirms that they are not worthy of the authority conferred on them by Article 24 of the Charter to act on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations in meeting their primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. The dropping of leaflets in Iraqi territory by United States and British aircraft also reflects the blinkered political vision of the United States and British administrations: in their leaflets they actually call upon Iraq's people and its army not to defend their homeland and to accept aggression against it.

The Government of Iraq considers that the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom must bear full responsibility for this terrorist aggression. It affirms Iraq's established entitlement under the Charter of the United Nations and international law to exercise its legitimate right to defend itself against this ongoing hostile, terrorist activity.

In the context of the responsibilities assigned to you as they relate to the maintenance of international peace and security, we express the hope that you will call upon the governments of the countries in question to halt forthwith their continuing aggression against Iraq and that you will urge the regional parties that are facilitating its continuation to desist from doing so.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Violations of the airspace of the Republic of Iraq by United States and British warplanes, 18 October-17 November 2002

I. Northern region

In the northern region 128 armed sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

1. At 1030 hours on 22 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Mosul, Aqrah, Dohuk, Irbil, Zakho and Baibo areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Ninawa governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1310 hours, drove them off.

2. At 1045 hours on 23 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Baibo, Dohuk, Aqrah, Mosul, Tall Afar and Rawanduz areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1430 hours, drove them off.

3. At 1030 hours on 24 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Dohuk, Rawanduz, Irbil, Ayn Zalah, Mosul and Dokan areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1330 hours, drove them off.

4. At 1100 hours on 30 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Dohuk, Zakho, Rawanduz, Aqrah, Irbil, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah and Mosul areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in the northern governorates, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1340 hours, drove them off.

5 At 1110 hours on 31 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Zakho, Baibo, Aqrah, Shaqlawah, Dohuk, Rawanduz and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1230 hours, drove them off.

6. At 1315 hours on 1 November 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Baibo, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Mosul, Dokan and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1615 hours, drove them off.

7. At 1130 hours on 4 November 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Baibo, Aqrah, Rawanduz, Irbil and Mosul areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.

8. At 1115 hours on 15 November October 2002, United States and British F-14 and F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Aqrah, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Baibo and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1320 hours, drove them off.

9. At 1050 hours on 17 November 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Aqrah, Irbil, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Tall Afar and Mosul areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Ninawa governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1350 hours, drove them off.

II. Southern region

In the southern region 711 armed sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

1. At 2115 hours on 18 October 2002, United States and British F-14 and F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out five armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 2140 hours, drove them off.

2. At 2050 hours on 20 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 22 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS

command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Busayyah, Jalibah, Afak, Nu'maniyah, Qurnah, Qal'at Sukkar, Salman, Diwaniyah, Nasiriyah, Shinafiyah, Najaf, Salman and Samawah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 2330 hours, drove them off.

3. At 0807 hours on 21 October 2002, United States and British F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out two armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah area. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 2210 hours, drove them off.

4. At 2130 hours on 22 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Ali al-Gharbi, Nu'maniyah, Afak, Taqtaqanah, Najaf, Diwaniyah, Samawah, Amarah, Qurnah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0045 hours, drove them off.

5. At 0710 hours on 23 October 2002, United States and British F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 10 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Lasaf, Ashbajah, Salman, Nukhayb and Talhah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1000 hours, drove them off.

6. At 2155 hours on 23 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 33 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Busayyah, Diwaniyah, Qal'at Salih, Jalibah, Nukhayb, Qal'at Sukkar, Samawah and Rumaythah areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Wasit governorates, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0100 hours, drove them off.

7. At 0825 hours on 25 October 2002, United States and British aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 47 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control

aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Amarah, Busayyah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Hayy, Diwaniyah, Samawah, Najaf, Afak, Karbala', Ukhaydir, Rahhalah, Nukhayb, Talhah, Ashbajah, Shinafiyah, Ar'ar, Qal'at Sukkar, Lasaf, Jalibah, Salman and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1215 hours, drove them off.

8. At 0830 hours on 26 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 38 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Ashbajah, Busayyah, Jalibah, Lasaf, Salman, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Nasiriyah, Afak, Diwaniyah, Kut, Najaf, Nu'maniyah, Hashimiyah, Amarah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1210 hours, drove them off.

9. At 0830 hours on 27 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 36 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Diwaniyah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Afak, Najaf, Lasaf and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1150 hours, drove them off.

10. At 0805 hours on 29 October 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 27 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Ashbajah, Nasiriyah, Lasaf, Jalibah, Busayyah, Artawi, Salman, Qurnah, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Diwaniyah, Amarah, Safwan, Ukhaydir, Rifa'i and Taqtaqanah. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1040 hours, drove them off.

11. At 1145 hours on 1 November 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Nasiriyah, Lasaf, Samawah, Hayy, Qal'at Sukkar, Jalibah, Shinafiyah and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.

12. At 0630 hours on 2 November 2002, United States and British F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 11 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Lasaf and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0800 hours, drove them off.

13. At 1245 hours on 4 November 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 35 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Samawah, Shatrah, Salman, Busayyah, Artawi, Nukhayb South and Shinafiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1415 hours, drove them off.

14. At 1225 hours on 6 November 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 46 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait, with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Artawi, Busayyah, Jalibah, Suq al-Shuyukh, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Hayy, Kut, Shaykh Sa'd, Afak, Diwaniyah, Razzazah, Ashbajah and Lasaf areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit and Dhi Qar governorates, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1545 hours, drove them off.

15. At 0910 hours on 7 November 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 46 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Ashbajah, Lasaf, Busayyah, Artawi, Jalibah, Kut, Nasiriyah, Jabayish, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Qurnah, Shaykh Sa'd, Qal'at Salih, Shinafiyah, Hashimiyah, Nu'maniyah, Razzazah, Hayy and Diwaniyah areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit governorate, wounding three citizens and damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1455 hours, drove them off.

16. At 1435 hours on 8 November 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Basrah, Amarah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Samawah, Taqtaqanah, Rifa'i,

Busayyah, Salman and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1615 hours, drove them off.

17. At 1920 hours on 9 November 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 18 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Artawi, Busayyah, Jalibah, Suq al-Shuyukh, Nasiriyah, Kut, Taqtaqanah, Salman, Lasaf and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 2255 hours, drove them off.

18. At 1910 hours on 10 November 2002, United States and British F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Safwan, Busayyah, Jalibah, Lasaf, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Najaf, Taqtaqanah, Shinafiyah, Diwaniyah, Hashimiyah, Ukhaydir, Salman and Samawah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 2300 hours, drove them off.

19. At 2020 hours on 11 November 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Qurnah, Artawi, Lasaf, Jabayish, Ashbajah, Qal'at Sukkar, Nasiriyah and Salman areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 2345 hours, drove them off.

20. At 0910 hours on 12 November 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out six armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Ashbajah, Taqtaqanah, Lasaf and Nukhayb areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1215 hours, drove them off.

21. At 2040 hours on 13 November 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Jabayish, Salman, Shinafiyah, Lasaf, Busayyah, Jalibah and Artawi areas. Our air

defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 2315 hours, drove them off.

22. At 2000 hours on 14 November 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 42 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Artawi, Jalibah, Busayyah, Suq al-Shuyukh, Salman, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Hayy, Hashimiyah, Afak, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Samawah, Ashbajah and Shinafiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 2300 hours, drove them off.

23. At 2000 hours on 15 November 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Hashimiyah, Ukhaydir, Razzazah, Lasaf, Artawi, Busayyah and Amarah areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Najaf governorate, killing seven citizens and wounding four others and damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 2335 hours, drove them off.

24. At 2100 hours on 16 November 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 21 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Amarah, Samawah, Salman, Diwaniyah, Hayy, Lasaf and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 2350 hours, drove them off.

25. At 2015 hours on 17 November 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 54 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Basrah, Amarah, Samawah, Diwaniyah, Rifa'i, Lasaf, Salman and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 2345 hours, drove them off.